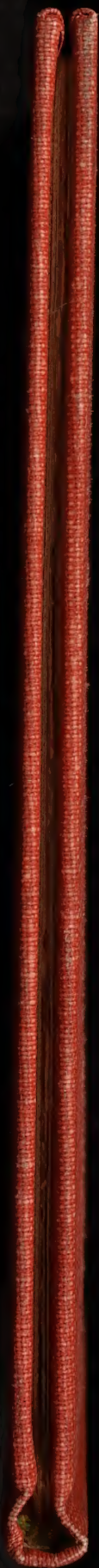


THE KINGS PARTY - LONDON 1661





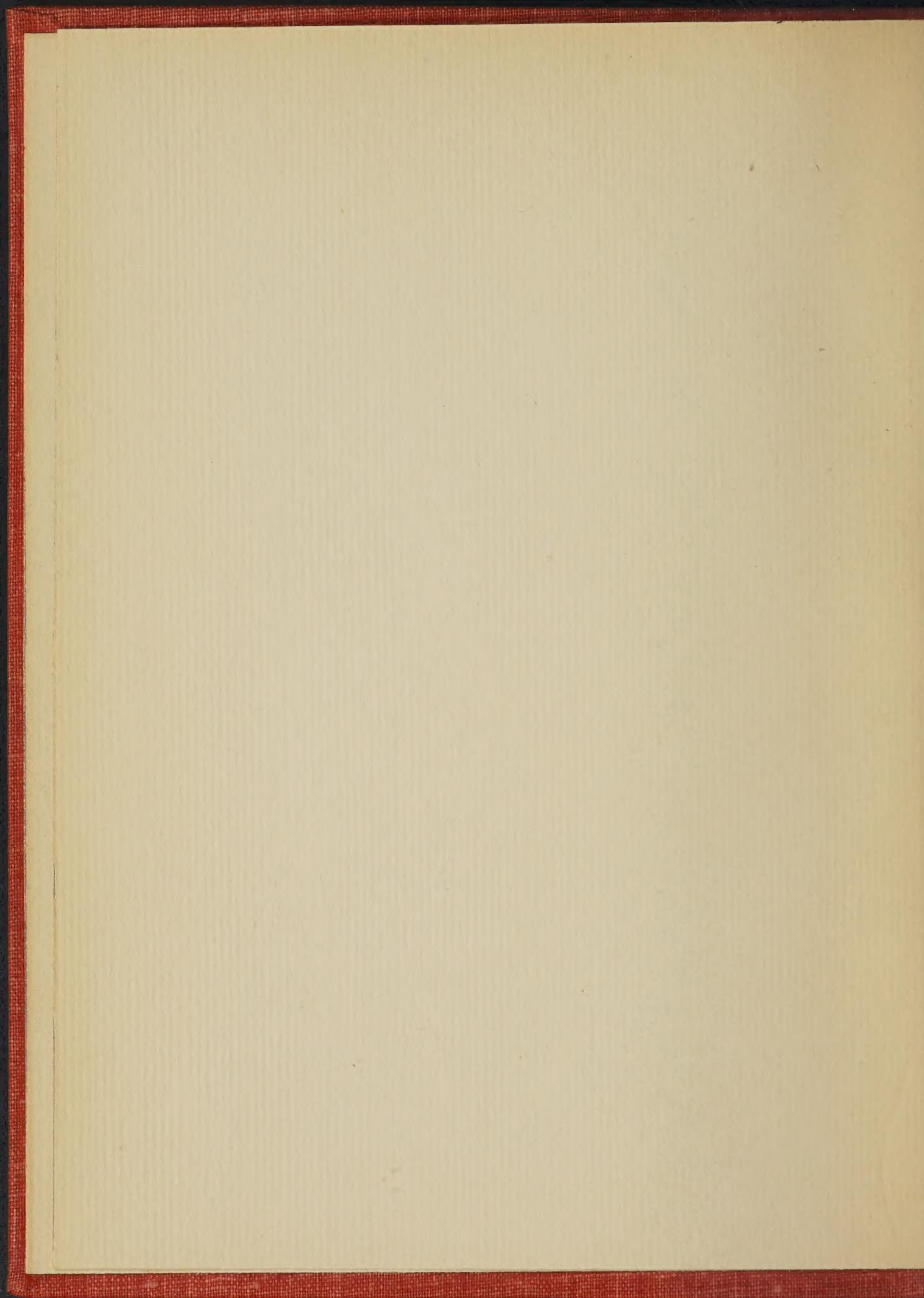


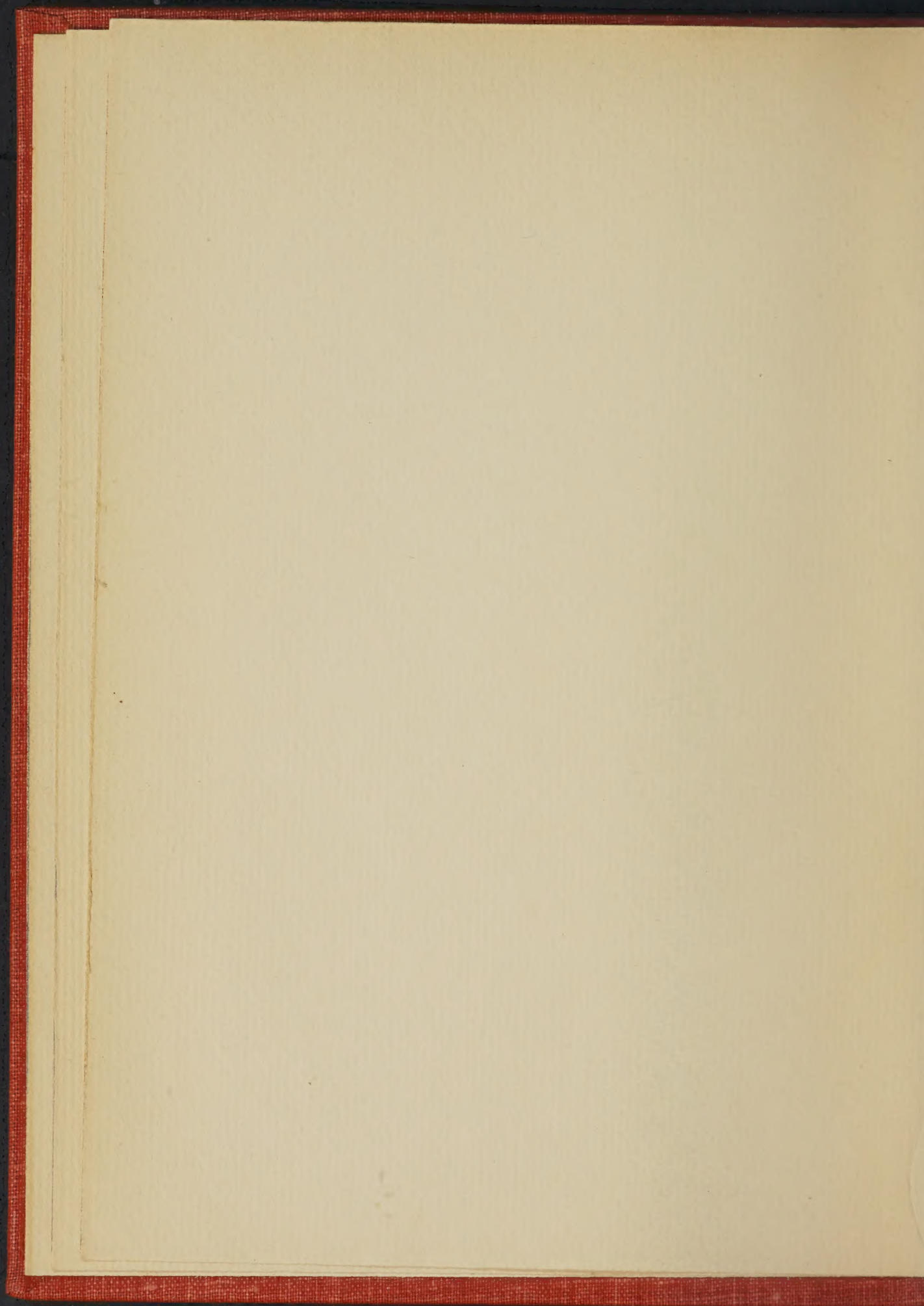
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A N H U M B L E

Representation

OF THE SAD

CONDITION

Of many of the

KINGS PARTY,

Who since His

MAJESTIES

Happy Restauration have no Relief,
and but Languishing Hopes.

TOGETHER,

With Proposals how some of them
may be speedily relieved, and others assu-
red thereof, within a reasonable time.

Printed for *A. Seile*, in the Year, 1661

53934



*An Humble Representation of the sad
Condition of many of the Kings
Party, &c.*



What Miseries and Persecutions we
Royalists have suffered, for 19
years past, None, I presume, is a
stranger to, that could see, or hear.

The War began with the Plunder of our
Goods, and Seizure of our Rents, And it ended
with the sale of our Estates, or, (at best) a
Composition, which engaged us in debts, The
Burthen whereof, where the Parties were either
indebted before, or had Families to provide for,
could not but be ruinous to them: Such of us as
had no Lands, but lived by their honest Endeavours,
were not only thrust out of their proper
Employments, but made incapable of any
other, that could afford them a tolerable sub-
sistence, so as, many (the most deserving of
their Country) have been forced to part with
their Inheritances to buy them bread, Others
(of free and generous minds) have languished

in tedious Imprisonments, Few, in Comparison of the rest, by singular Providence, and Frugality, have preserved themselves.

With what Courage, & Constancy of Affection, we have owned our Cause, and Party, even then, when, but to name them civilly, was Treason, and worse, (if worse could be,) With what Faith, and Perseverance we have expected our Kings return, With what invisible Comforts, we have supported our feeble hopes, at their lowest Ebbes of outward Possibility, whilst all the Politicians derided us, as fond and credulous Persons, who, with the Purgatory of wise men, purchased only the Paradise of Fools; A kind of *Alchymists*, or *Jews*, who looked for a *Messiah*, that would never come; And this Confidence (grounded chiefly on our Integrity,) how it engaged us in attempts, which, perhaps were more honest, than prudent, by opposing Plots to Counsels, and Tumults to the best Armies, will not (I trust) be forgotten by English men in our dayes.

Let it not be once Objected, That our endeavours were not successful: Rather, let it be Construed to our Advantage, That though our Valour was at first unfortunate, yet (through Gods Blessing) our cheerful patience hath at length
ful

fulfilled our hopes, by degrees, inclining the hearts of the most obstinate to a relenting; VVherein, as our Tryals were, so our Triumphs are now the greater; For to prevail by Loyal Sufferings, is the Prerogative of true desert.

VVe joyfully, indeed, partake in the Glory of His Majesties Restitution, the Peace of our Country, the security of Laws, & the Prospect of future Settlement is most pleasant to us: But, alas, we are still exposed to the same necessities, Nay, many of us are in worse Condition, as to livelihood, than ever, Partly by exhausting our selves with unusual Expences, That we might appear (like our selves) concerned in his Majesties welcome, & Coronation, Partly, by prosecuting honest, but fruitless, Pretences, Chiefly by the fate of Poverty, which, seldome, continues, without encreasing, And (for Accomplishment of our Misery,) Hope, (which, hitherto, alone, Befriended, & Supported,) hath now forsaken us.

Were our pressures moderate, or common, we should never mention them, but wait yet further upon Providence; for we reckon our Martyrdome so honourable, and our Cause so dear, that none but extreme Exigents would be sensible on that behalf, such poverty being (we are sure) without

reproach; Had we complied with any of the late U'urpers, otherwile than as Prisoners must comply with Gaolers, we should not have dared to look backward, not presumed to look forward; But Innocency, and Extremity, together, embolden, or rather compel us to utter our Complaints, where, we think, we may chal'enge (at least) a favourable Audience

For, since the Cause, we so earnestly contended for, was (indeed) least of all, our own (who might easily have saved our stakes, as many others of the same perswasion did) and but in part the Kings, principally our Countries, whose Liberty, and even its Being was at stake; It may seem a hard piece of Justice, that the price of publick Freedome (when restored) should be the Ruine (only) of such, as with their utmost perils (chiefly) asserted it; And the Nation will appear (at least equally with his Majesty) concerned in an Expedient, Lest if the Martyrs, and Champions of their Country be, now, by it, forsaken (they being disabled by their sufferings, and others by their ill success discouraged) Hereafter in the like Exigent, (which God prevent) our Liberties should find neither Champions, nor Martyrs.

It grieves us, in all serious Companies to
meet

meet with these and the like Reflections ; How will it discourage our tender Plants of Loyalty, to be the Spectators of its Ruine ! How will it multiply Neuters, to observe noble Families extirpated, and their Estates possessed (as many will be apt enough to collect) by wiser men, (viz) such as took the strongest side ! And may not the next Generation, from such Premisses, draw this Conclusion, *He loves danger too well, that loves it for its own sake ?*

Certainly, It were too much ignorance in us to suppose, that his Majesty is able to contribute, in any proportion, to our relief ; Rather, we are sensible, that should He impoverish himself, to gratifie us, He would soon be in a Condition, neither to support us, nor himself ; Besides, we are satisfied of his kindness towards us ; But our recourse is (properly) to the Parliament, who, (being equally concerned,) can relieve us more powerfully, and with lesse exception, wherein we doubt not of his Majesties gracious Concurrence, and Furtherance.

Wherefore, not to importune his Majesty (who no doubt, hath a real and tender Sympathy for us) we do, (with much freedome, but with all submission,) declare to our Representatives, (as to good Englishmen.) That,

as we, on our part, shall for publick good, as cheerfully Subscribe to the general Indemnity, (when by their wisdoms confirmed) as any that have Benefit thereby, so, if they, on their part, shall, (by Confirming it) interc p those Remedies, which the Law, (our great Birth-right) wou'd afford us; We conceive, they Oblige themselves to study somewhat of Recompense, Least they give us subject of Complaint, That (in such an Oblivion,) they did, but too well remember our Enemies, and only forget Us.

And in truth, we hope, that the people in general, whose peace is (thereby) Established, our friends in particular whose honour is thereby asserted, but especially our late Adversaries, whose Interests are (thereby) redeemed at our Expence, will, frankly approve of such moderate satisfaction to us, as the Parliament, in their wisdoms, shall think reasonable.

The rather, for that the Arrears of the late Army and Navy (though contracted (most of them) in times of Ulurpation) being in effect, discharged. Those of his Majesties party in *Ireland*, provided for by special Allowments, in his Majesties late gracious Declaration, concerning that Kingdome; The Purchasers of Crown
and

Church Lands protected by his Majesties Commisſion in their Favours. The Clergy, not only reſtored to their Improved Poſſeſſions, but to ſines of twenty years growth, many private Perſons rewarded with great Gifts, Offices, & Honours; VVe only ſhall ſeem abandoned as worthy of nothing but pity from thoſe that will vouchſafe it, unleſs our Condition may be conſidered by our Country, in this Parliament.

Wherein, for their Encouragement, we aſſure them, Our Pretences are not loſty, we covet not to engroſſe the plenty of the Nation, by purchaſing Palaces and Parks with our Debenturs, No; the ſum of our miſfortune is, That, in this Eſtate, we are not only burthenſome to our ſelves and friends, but uſeſſe to our King and Country; Alas, we have too long converſed with Ruine, to conceive vaſt hopes; And, if (upon ſerious ſcrutiny) greater difficulties ſhould appear, than we imagine, It is our known Fundamental to acquieſce in the Judgment of our Superiours, Only we beg, That our Caſe may be judged, to deſerve ſome publick Conſideration; For (however) it will much enliven us, to find our ſelves not wholly deſpiſed, but that Expedients to relieve us, are, (at leaſt) debated, For which we humbly Offer theſe our Propoſals.

B.

I. That.

- I. That the greatest Services may be most rewarded, but the greatest Necessities first relieved.
- II. That his Majesty would be graciously pleased to take an Accompt of all his Gifts and Grants, and suspend the conferring of any more, till persons of the highest sufferings and deserts be, in some sort Accommodated.
- III. That the sufferings, wants, and merits of Pretenders may be examined by select Committees, and certified to his Majesty, And that his Majesty would accordingly provide for their relief, by giving expresse Order for their Admittance to such Vacant Employments as they are capable of, without referring them to subordinate Officers, whereby they may be wearied with attendance, and his Majesties grace unto them frustrated.
- IV. In case Vacancies be not found competent, that then Reversions may be assured to others.
- V. That such as have plentiful Estates, Or have, already, Obtained any Considerable grant from the Kings bounty may be postponed, in his Majesties, and the Parliaments Consideration.
- VI. That such as shall appear to have unworthily betrayed, or, any waies, deserted his Majesties party, may be from thence, wholly, excluded.

That deserving Tenants of Bishops, Deans VII.
and Chapters &c. may be generally, and effect-
ually recommended to the Churches favour, in
their great plenty, to accept of moderate Fines
from them.

That the like publick recommendation may VIII.
be to all his Majesties chief Ministers, Officers
and Commanders, for the employing, counte-
nancing, and encouraging, (by all lawfull
means,) such as have eminently deserved, or
suffered for his Majestie.

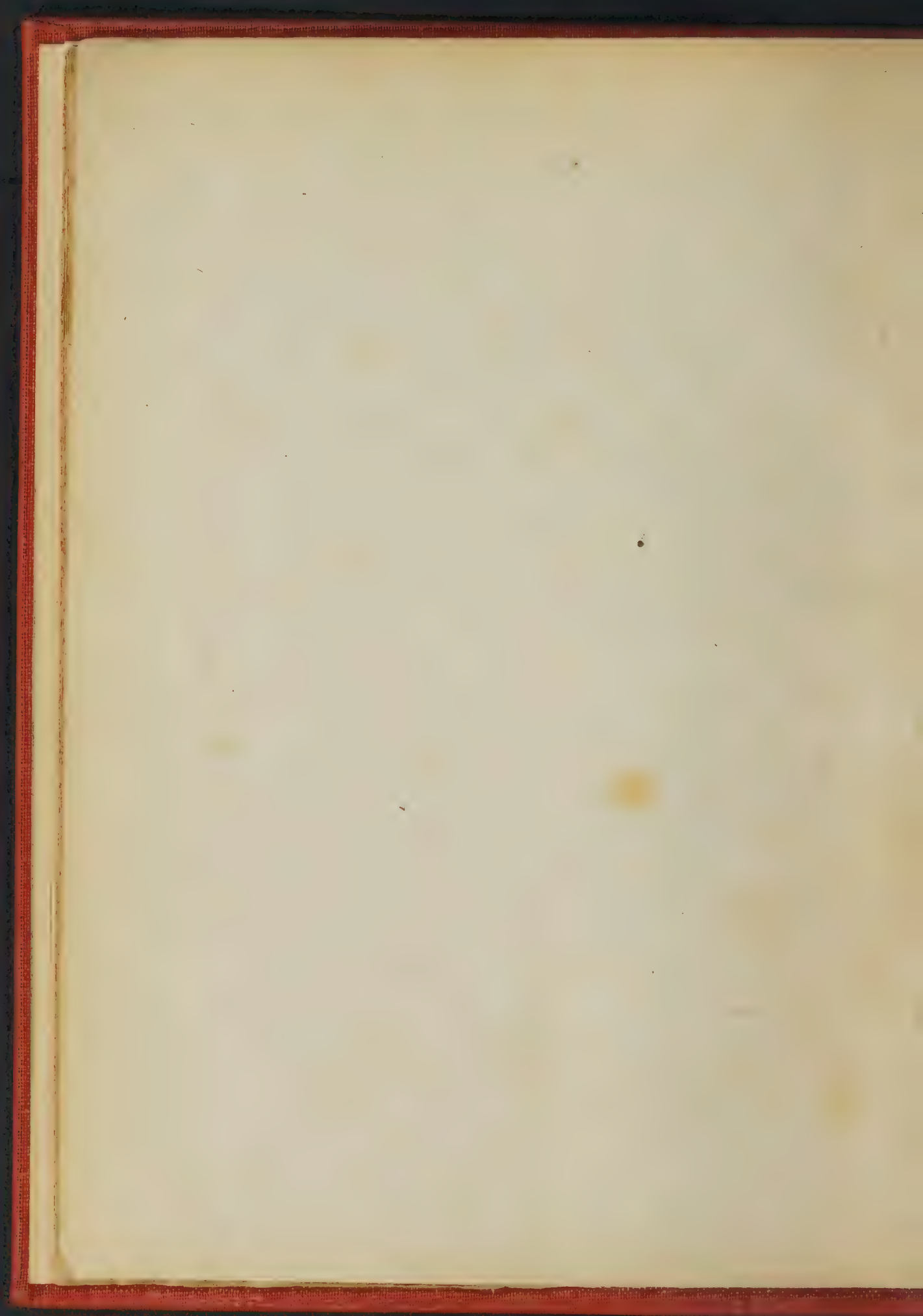
That for such Souldiers and Sufferers of his IX.
Majesties party. as are Old, Maimed, without
Callings, or Stocks to Exercise them, Provision
may be made, according to their Conditions,
(v. z.) For some of them good Hospitals the
Founders whereof, doubtlesse (could they
speak out of their graves) would so direct;
For others reasonable sums, or small Annuities,
but duly paid, That they may no more depend
on private Almes, which many cannot find,
and some cannot seek; This we suppose, will
prove rather matter of Care, than much Charge.

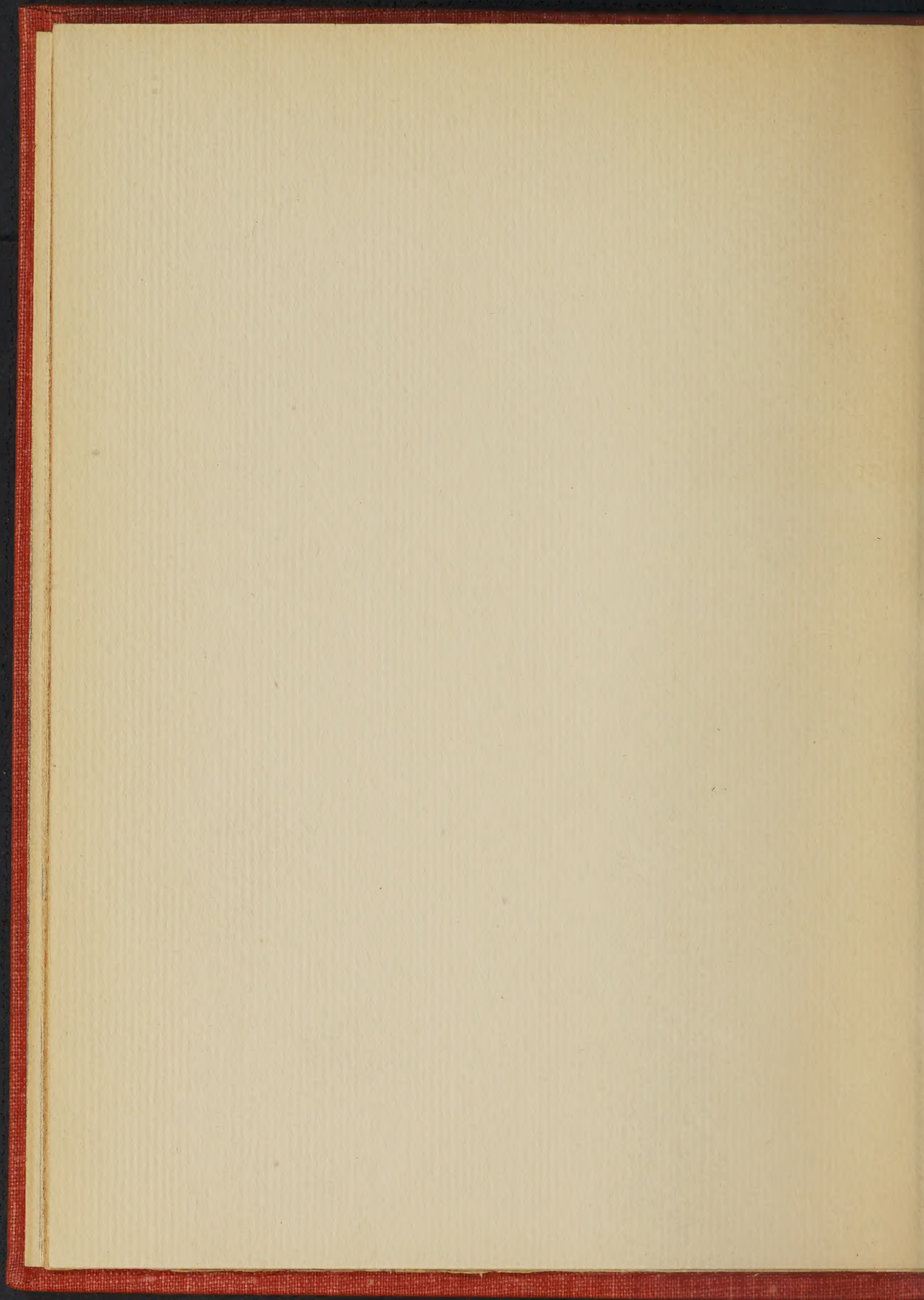
That the Parliament would by some pub- X.
lick Assessment, such as they shall think rea-
sonable, (Our Countreys poverty being consi-
dered, as well as ours) to be distributed by his

Majesties direction, amongst the surviving Officers and Souldiers of his Majesties Armies, and those of the late King, of blessed memory, who never received any recompence of their Service Whose number being much contracted by time, and other Accidents, The Bulk will not prove so great, as, perhaps, it scemes.

- XI. That the Children of such, as have been sacrificed, Or dyed in the bed of honour, and in memorable Action, for his Majestie, (whose Catalogue is easily known) may, in due time, reap the fruits of their Fathers Martyrdome, And, for the present, receive some Character of signal favour from their Countrie to be transmitted to posteritie, for the Encouragement of them and theirs, to follow the footsteps of their noble Progenitors, to stir up, in others an Emulation of such Loyaltie, and Vertue, And leave the Justice of his Majesties Armes, sufficiently Vindicated to future Ages.

FINIS.





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